

The Greek Pilgrim's Progress.

being a Translation of
the Picture, by Rebes.

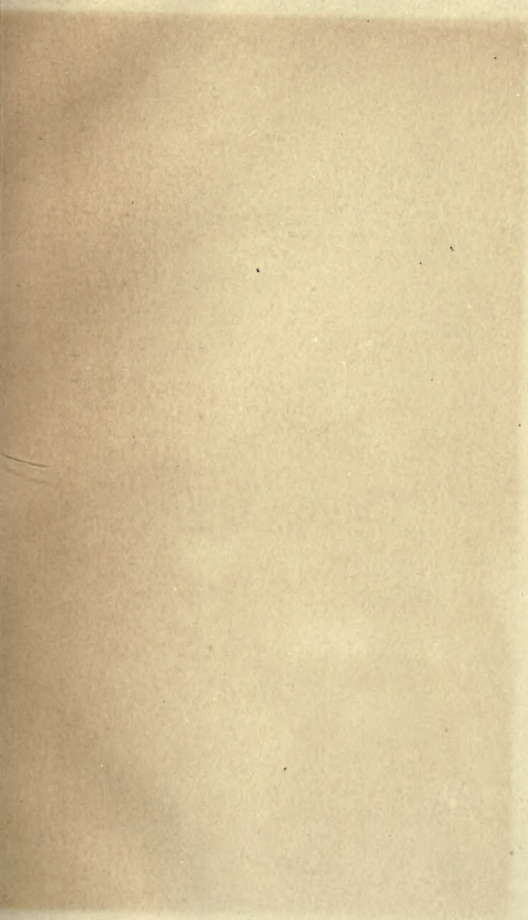
Kenneth Sylvan Guthrie



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Volume First.

The Greek
PILGRIM'S
PROGRESS

Generally known as the Picture

by

KEBES, a disciple of Sokrates?

Translated from the Greek Text
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by Kenneth Sylvan Guthrie, Ph. D.



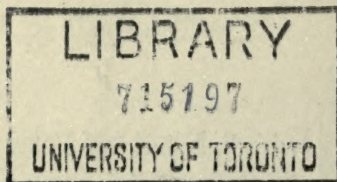
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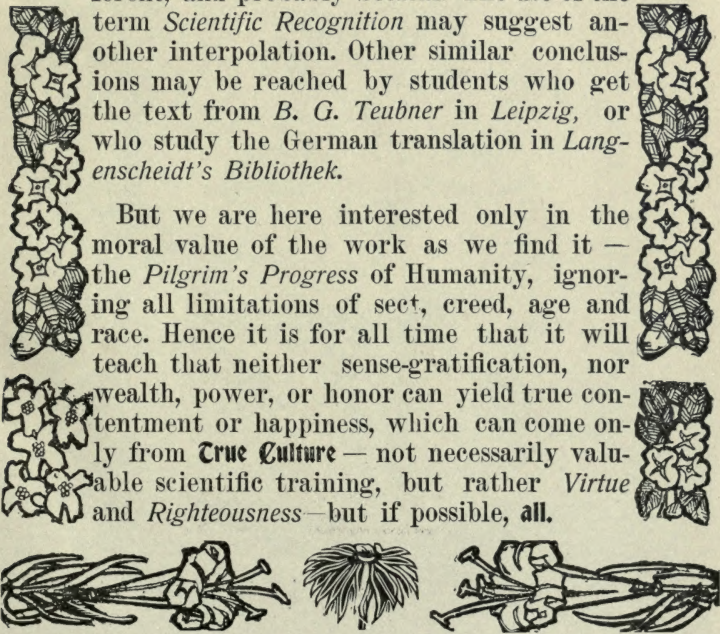
Introduction.

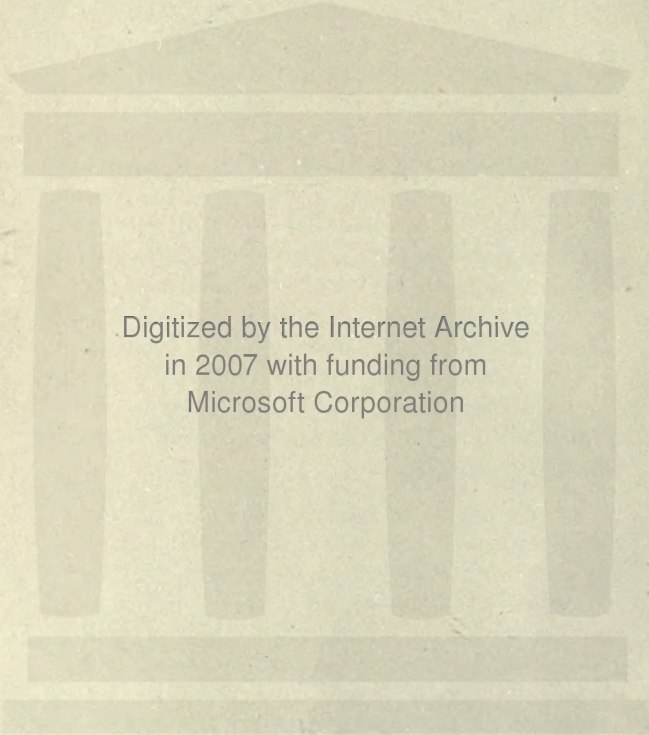


The author of *The Picture* was probably the Kebes who was a disciple of Sokrates, and one of the few witnesses of the latter's last words and moments, and who wrote three dialogues, of which the present one is the sole survivor, the *Phrynichos* and the *Hebdome* being lost. This our *Picture* seems genuine enough, the spirit being Sokratic, and the diction Boeotian. But even the casual reader will notice that the last discussion, on *Good and Evil*, is unnecessary, different, and probably Stoical. The use of the term *Scientific Recognition* may suggest another interpolation. Other similar conclusions may be reached by students who get the text from *B. G. Teubner* in *Leipzig*, or who study the German translation in *Langenscheidt's Bibliothek*.



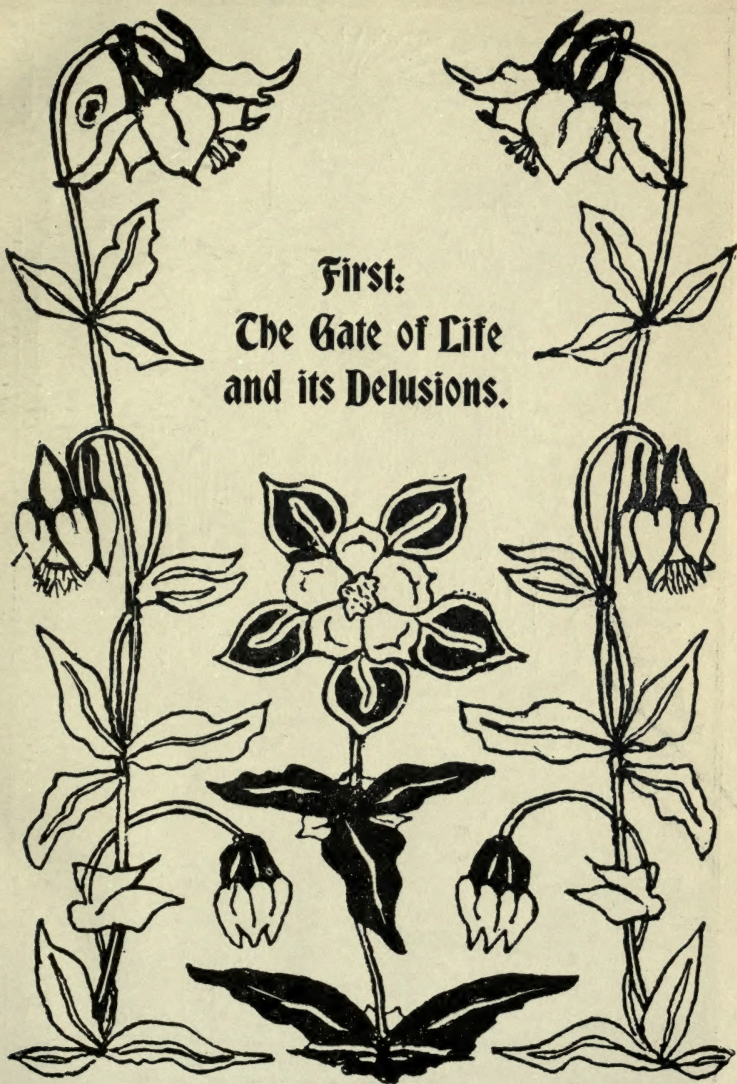
But we are here interested only in the moral value of the work as we find it — the *Pilgrim's Progress* of Humanity, ignoring all limitations of sect, creed, age and race. Hence it is for all time that it will teach that neither sense-gratification, nor wealth, power, or honor can yield true contentment or happiness, which can come only from **True Culture** — not necessarily valuable scientific training, but rather *Virtue* and *Righteousness* — but if possible, **all**.





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First:
The Gate of Life
and its Delusions.







HAPPENING

oneday to be meditatively visiting a Temple of Saturn, we reverently contemplated its votive inscriptions. Prominently affixed to the front of the Temple, loomed up large a strange pictorial Tablet, containing certain peculiar words, whose significance we were not able to fathom.

It seemed to represent, not some city or military camp, but a triple ring, formed by three concentric walled enclosures.

Within the outer circular wall might be seen a crowd of women; while outside, around the outer Gate, surged a large mob, to whose entering streams a certain old man seemed, by his gestures, to be uttering some command.



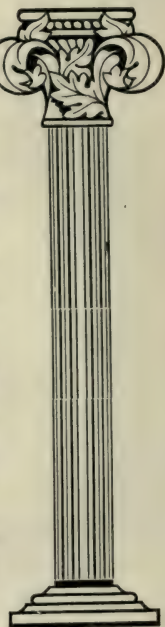
E stood a long while, questioning with each other about the symbology of the Picture. Then an Old Man who chanced to pass by stopped, and addressed us, in the following words:

'O Strangers! Not exceptional is this your experience of uncertainty about this Picture: for it is a puzzle even to many of the local inhabitants. This votive symbol does not originate from this locality. A Stranger, full of understanding, and impressive with wisdom, arrived here long since, following with zeal the rule of life of Pythagoras or Parmenides in word and deed. ♣ It was he who dedicated to Saturn both Temple and Picture.' ♣

'So you yourself saw and knew this Man, did you?' asked I. ♣ ♣ ♣

'Yes, indeed! ♣ And what is more, I admired him for a long time during my youth.

'It was his way to indulge in many serious conversations. ♣ Many is the time that I have heard him expound this symbolic Picture!' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣





'Jupiter!' cried I, 'unless you happen to have a most pressing engagement elsewhere, do please explain the Picture to us also! I assure you that we are most anxious to understand the meaning of this symbol!' ♣ ♣

'With pleasure, Strangers!' said he. ♣ 'But first you must hear that such an explanation is not without its very real dangers.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'How so?' cried we all. ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'Should you,' said he, 'understand and assimilate what I should say, you shall become wise and happy; but if not, you will live badly, having become foolish, unfortunate, bitter, and ignorant.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'For the explanation is not unlike the Sphinx's Riddle, that he propounded to all men. Whoever solved it was saved; but destruction by the Sphinx overtook those who could not. And this was the Sphinx's question: ♣ Within our life, ♣ What is a good? ♣ What is an evil? ♣ What is neither? ♣

'If anyone does not solve this, the Sphinx destroys him; not all at once, as in ancient times, but gradually, in his whole life, he perishes away, just like victims tortured to death.' ♣

'But if he understands, he is saved, and attains felicity.' ♣

'Attention, therefore! ♣ and make sure you understand!'



CHTRD
The Riddle of
the Sphinx.





OW, by Hercules!

What fires hast thou lit in us, if what thou saidst is true!

'Why, surely!' said he.

'Start in to explain immediately, then! For we shall attend to some purpose, especially in view of the nature of the retribution.'

'Well,' said the Old Man, pointing with a wand, 'do you see that outer circular wall?'

'Yes, indeed!'



'First, you must know that the name of this whole place is the Life.

✥ This innumerable multitude surging in front of the Gate, are they who are about to enter into Life. ✥ ✥ ✥ ✥

'The Old Man who holds in one hand a scroll, and with the other is pointing out something is the Good Genius

'To those who are entering is he setting forth what they should do when they shall have entered; ✥ and he is pointing out to them which WAY they shall have to walk in if they propose to be saved
✥ in 'the Life.' ✥

'WHICH way does he command them to go ? ♣ And why?'
said I. ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'You see,' said he, 'by the side of the Gate by which the
Multitude are to enter, a throne,
on which is seated a Woman dressed
stylishly—indeed, holds in her hands
sort of cups — do

FIFTH
Lady Delusion, and her two Cups.



'Indeed I do,'
but who is She ?'

'DELUSION
answered he, 'for
She deludes and
human being.'

as it were some
you see that ?' ♣

responded I; ♣ ♣ ♣

is her name,'
the reason that
misleads every
♣ ♣ ♣

'But what is

her office ?' ♣

'She quenches the thirst of every soul that proceeds
into Life, by making it drink of Her very own essence.' ♣

'And what might Her drink
be, I wonder ?' ♣ ♣

'ERROR and IGNORANCE'
said he. ♣ ♣ ♣

'Why so ?' ♣ ♣

'Because they would not en-
ter into the Life, unless they
were under that influence.' ♣

'I wonder whether this Del-
usion is drunk by all, or only
by some ?' ♣ ♣ ♣

'All drink,' said he; 'al-
though there are degrees, some
drinking more, others less.' ♣



Error



Ignorance



False Opinion



Desire

• SIXTH •
The Courtesans
who trade on the
Fateful Drink.



Pleasure



False Opinion



HEN, do you not see within the Gate a crowd of Women wearing the motley garb of Courtesans ?

‘Indeed do I see them !’

‘Well, their names are **FALSE OPINION, DESIRES, and PLEASURES.** Upon the entering souls fall these, each of them embracing and leading away a soul.’

‘And whither ? would I like to know !’

‘Some to be saved, indeed; but others, alas ! to be destroyed by **DECEUSION.**’

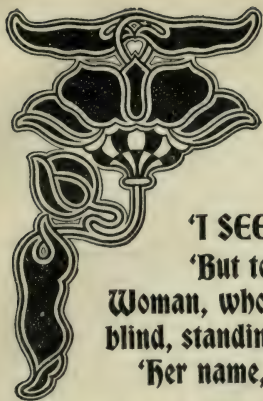
‘O Good Genius of ours, how fateful is that Drink !’

‘Surely, for each of those Courtesans promises to the soul that she has embraced that she will lead it to the best things and to a life happy and profitable; and she succeeds, for



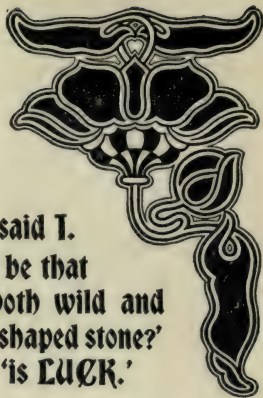
because of that Drink the souls themselves are not able to discover which is the veritable road in the Life but wander around as you see — for those who have already entered are cruising around, as if by chance.





SEVENTH

The Goddess of Luck
on her Rolling Stone.



'I SEE them indeed,' said I.

'But tell me, who can be that
Woman, who seems to be both wild and
blind, standing on a globular-shaped stone?'

'Her name,' answered he, 'is LUCK.'

'Not only blind and wild is she, but deaf.'

'And what might her business be?' ❖ ❖ ❖

'She circulates everywhere,' said he. ❖ From some
she takes their substance, and freely gives it away to others.
Then, again, she suddenly withdraws what she has given,
and gives it to others without
any plan or steadfastness. ❖ So
you see that her symbol fits her
perfectly.' ❖ ❖

'Which symbol,' asked I.

'Why, the Globular Stone on
which she stands.' ❖ ❖

'And what does that betoken,
I wonder?' ❖ ❖

'That Globular Stone signi-
fies that no gift of hers is safe
or lasting; ❖ for whosoever
reposes any confidence in Her,
is sure to suffer great and right
grievous misfortune.' ❖ ❖





ETERNAL

« The Unreflecting »
Who Rejoice or Grieve
at Luck.



UT what is the wish and the name of that great Multitude standing around her ?

‘Oh ! They are known as the UNREFLECTING they

who desire whatever Luck might throw them.’

‘But then, how is it that they do not behave in the same manner ? For some seem to rejoice, while others are agonizing, with hands outstretched ?’

‘Well, those who seem to rejoice and laugh are they who have received somewhat from Her—and you may be sure that they call Her FORTUNE ! On the contrary, those who seem to weep and stretch out their hands are they from whom She has taken back what She had given—they call Her MISFORTUNE !’

‘And what sort of things does She deal in, that they who receive them laugh, while they who lose them, weep ?’

‘Why, what to the great Multitudes seems Good—of course Wealth; then Glory, Good Birth, Children, Power, Palaces, and the like.’

‘But such things, are they not really good?’

‘That question, let us postpone !’

‘Willingly,’ said I.



Incontinence



Indulgence

• NINTH •
The Four Courtesans
Who Turn into Dragons.



Insatiableness



Flattery.



OW, as you enter within the Gate, do you see the second circular enclosure, and without it, certain Women clad like courtesans ?' ♣

'Clearly !' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'Well, their names are INCONTINENCE, INDULGENCE, INSATIABLENESS, and FLATTERY.'

'And why do they stand there ?' ♣ ♣ ♣

'They are watching for those who may have received anything from the Luck-Goddess.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'And then, what happens ?' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'The Courtesans spring on those souls, embrace them, flatter them, and coax them not to go away, but to stay for a life of comfort, without effort or misadventure. ♣ Should, however, any soul be by them persuaded to enter into Enjoyment, this seems a pleasant pastime until he is satiated, but no longer. ♣ For whenever he sobers up, he notices that he has not eaten, but that he has, by Her, been devoured, and maltreated. ♣ Wherefore, when he has consumed all the goods he received from Fortune, he is forced to slave to those Women, to suffer all things, to be dishonored, and on their account to do many pitiable deeds—such as to steal, to profane Temples, to perjure himself, to betray, to plunder.

However, whenever he has degraded himself to the point of utter destitution, then is he handed over to PUNISHMENT.





Sorrow



Punishment,
and her ghastly Crew.



Grief.



UT who is she ?

‘Do you not see behind them,’ said he,
‘something that looks like a small door, and
a narrow, dank place ?’

‘Yes, indeed !’

‘And you notice therein Women—shameful, bedraggled,
and ragged ?’

‘Why yes !’

‘Well, among them, the one who holds the whip is called
PUNISHMENT; while the one who holds her head bent
over to her knees is SORROW; and the one who is pulling
her own hair, is GRIEF.’

‘But what about that THING standing by them,—so re-
pulsive, thin, and naked; and near to it that other similarly
shameful female,—who is she ?’

‘Ah,’ said he, that is LAMENTATION, and his sister is
DESPAIR. To these therefore is the soul handed over,
and is punished by association with them. Hence, however,

he is cast into another dwelling,
into Unhappiness, where he ekes
out his existence in every misery
unless, indeed, to him unexpect-
edly, REPENTANCE, having
planned it, should meet him.



Lamentation.



Despair.



• Repentance, and her Right Opinion. •

WELL, what happens, should **REPENTANCE** chance to meet him? ✱ ✱
‘She releases him from his evils, and associates with him another **OPINION-and-DESIRE**, who will lead him to genuine **CULTURE**—though indeed he might just as well be misled even then to **SHAM-CULTURE**.’ ✱ ✱

‘Well, what happens then?’ ✱ ✱

‘In the case,’ said he, ‘that he is taken in charge by this **RIGHT-OPINION** who will lead him to genuine **CULTURE**, he is, on being purified, by Her saved, so that his life grows blissful and happy;—otherwise, again ✱
✱ he wanders, to be deceived by ✱

• Sham-Culture. •



BY HERCULES! what other great danger is here! Pray speak to me more definitely of **SHAM CULTURE!** ♣

'Well, do you see standing by the Gate of the inner enclosure a Woman seeming neat and well-groomed?' ♣ ♣

'Well, she is, by the unreflecting Majority called **CULTURE**,—but that is an error, for she is no more than a **SHAM**. ♣

'Nevertheless, those who are being saved must, in order to reach genuine **CULTURE**, first pass here.' ♣ ♣

'So there is no other way?' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'No, there is not.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣



AND can you tell me who are those men, perambulating within the second enclosure?' ♣

'Those,' said he, 'are the deluded Votaries of **SHAM-CULTURE**—honestly, they labor under the impression that they are, right now, associating with genuine **CULTURE!**' ♣ ♣

'And what might they be called?' ♣ ♣ ♣

'Some,' answered he, 'are Poets; some, so-called Orators.

Some are Reasoners; others are Musicians Mathematicians, Geometricians, Astronomers, Critics, Aristippian Pleasure seekers, or Aristotelian Peripatetic scientists!





False Opinion



Desire

FOURTEENTH

The Courtesans
who trade on the
Fateful Drink,
also with Science



Pleasure



False Opinion



UT those Women who seem to circulate among them—indeed, they resemble the first, among whom was Pleasure, and her companions—who are they? ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘They are the very same,’ said he. ♣

‘But how did they get in?’ ♣ ♣

‘By altering their looks; for here they are needy-looking, and not as before.’ ♣ ♣

‘And have those False-Opinions remained unchanged?’ asked I. ♣ ♣ ♣

‘That potion which they received from Delusion remains active in them; so also Ignorance, Senselessness, Prejudice and other Badness. ♣ None of this fades out from them till they leave SHAM-CULTURE, enter on the right road, and drink the purifying medications. ♣ Through this purification having sloughed off all their evils such as Prejudice and Ignorance, then, and not before, shall they be saved. ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

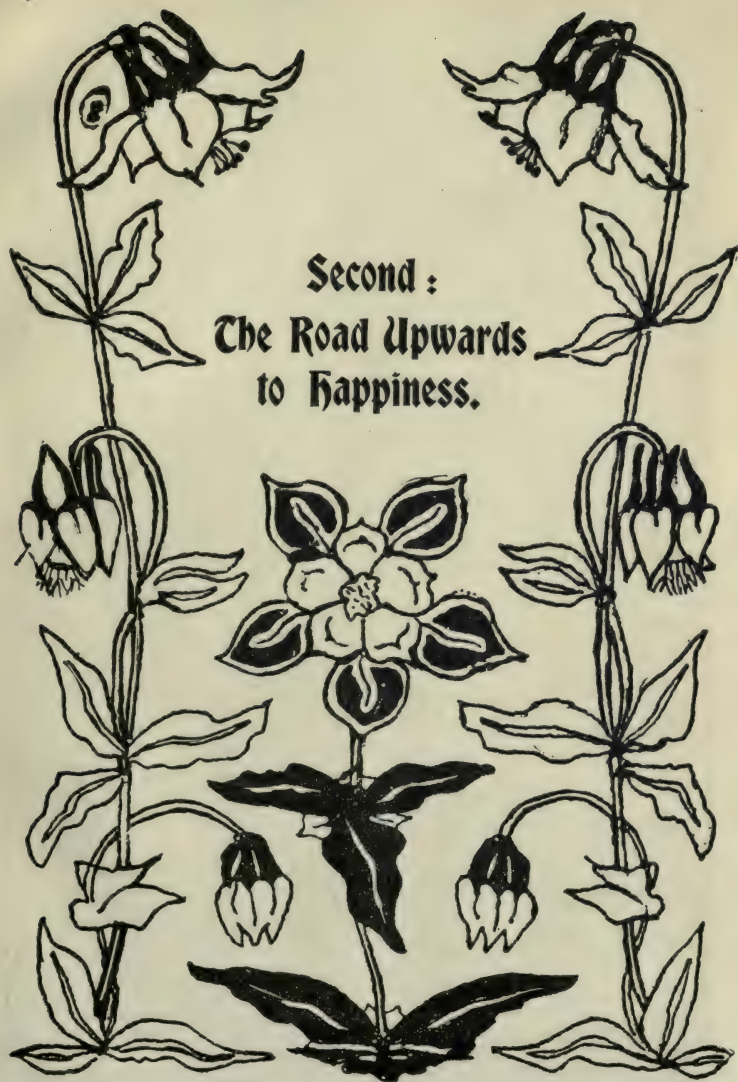
‘Should they, however, elect to remain with ♣ SHAM-CULTURE, they shall ♣

♣ never be released; ♣
nor shall they be released from a single evil
merely because of any Science.’





Second :
The Road Upwards
to Happiness.

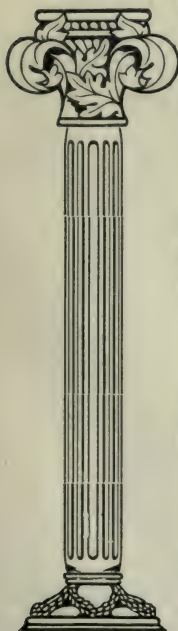






• FIFTEENTH •

The Steep Road up
the Rock of Culture.



WHAT then is the Road that
leads to genuine **CULTURE**?
asked I. ♣ ♣

‘Do you see up there,’ said
he, ‘a place where no one
dwells, and which seems to be desert?’ ♣

‘I do.’ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘Do you not see a small door, a path not
much frequented,—only a few are ascending
on it, for it is almost impassable, rough and
rocky?’ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘Yes indeed,’ said I. ♣ ♣ ♣

‘And do you not see something like a steep
hill, whose only access is a narrow ascent
between precipices?’ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘That then is the **Road to Culture.**’

‘And difficult enough it seems!’ ♣

‘But it leads up **Culture’s Rock,**
♣ which is large, high, and inaccessible.’ ♣



• SIXTEENTH •

The Two Good Angels
Who Help Pilgrims
Up the Inaccessible Cliff.

Self-
con-
trol.

En-
dur-
ance.



OW do you not further see, standing on the
Rock, two healthy and well-formed Women
who stretch out their hands invitingly? ♣

'Yes; but who are they?' ♣ ♣

'SELF-CONTROL and ENDURANCE—

two sisters.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'But why are they extending their arms so invitingly?' ♣

'They are exhorting the Pilgrims who reach that place not
to despair, but to be of good courage, inasmuch as they will
reach a fair road if only they will be brave for but a little
while longer.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'Encouragement is good; but what is the use of it? as I
see, way up on the Road, a gap, where there is no road.' ♣

'Those Women will themselves descend from the Cliff,
draw the Pilgrims up to their present position. ♣ Then only
will the Women bid the Pilgrims rest; and after a little while
give them Strength and Courage, and promise to introduce
them into the presence of genuine
CULTURE.' ♣ ♣ ♣



'Then the Women point out to the
refreshed Pilgrims the further road



which, there, is fair, level, passable, and free from all evils,
as you see.' ♣ ♣ ♣ 'Clearly, by Jupiter!'



'DO YOU not behold, in front of that grove, a place which seems to be fair, grassy, and illuminated by a white light?'

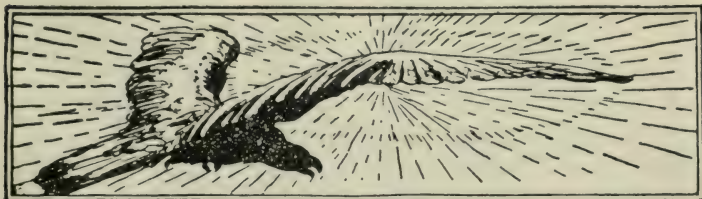
'Yes, indeed!'



'Now do you perceive in the midst of the meadow another Enclosure, with its gate ?' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'It is so, — but what is the name of that place ?'

'It is the Dwelling of the Blessed,' said he. ♣ Here abide all the Virtues, and Happiness. ♣ ♣ ♣



'Is it possible ? ♣ How beautiful must that Place be ! ♣'



Truth

• EIGHTEENTH •

Culture,
and her two Daughters.



Conviction

'NOW, do you see Woman, fair and dle, or rather of ad-a simple, unadorned not on a globe, but cube. With her are but younger Women daughters.' ♣ ♣

'Well, the Wom-



by the Gate, a composed, of mid-vanced age, clad in robe? She stands, on a solidly founded standing two other who seem to be her 'So it looks.' ♣ an who is standing

in the centre is **CULTURE**; the others are **TRUTH** ♣ and ♣ **CONVICTION**.'

'But why does Culture stand on a Cube?'

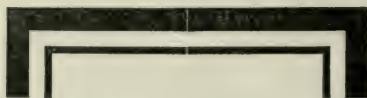
'As a sign that, for approaching Pilgrims, the Road to Her is certain and safe—as, indeed, is also the case with her Gifts.'

'And what might these her gifts be?'

'**COURAGE** and **FEARLESSNESS**!'

'But what do they consist of?' asked I.

'**Courage** and **Fearlessness** consist in the Realization that naught that ever could happen to us could prove to be a Misfortune.'





Y HERKULES!' said I, ♣ 'what fine gifts!
But why does She thus stand outside of the
Circle?' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'In order to heal the new arrivals,' said
he. 'She furnishes them the cleansing med-
icament; ♣ and whenever they have been purified, She in-
troduces them unto the Virtues.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'But how does this happen? I do not understand that.' ♣

'But you will,' said he. ♣ 'It is as if an ambitious man
should, on becoming sick, go to a physician, who first re-
moves the cause of the sickness, thereby paving the way
through convalescence to health. ♣ Should the sick man,
however, not carry out the prescription, it is no more than
fair that he should be abandoned to the ravages of the
disease.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'Oh, I understand that,' said I. ♣ ♣ ♣

'Just so acts Culture,' resumed our Guide. ♣ 'Whenever
any Pilgrim reaches
and doses him with
as first to purify
evils which lodged
and Error, with
infected the Pilgrim;
temperance, Anger,
all the rest of those
Pilgrim was affected



Her, She heals him
Her own power, so
him from all the
in him — Ignorance
which Delusion had
Arrogance, Lust, In-
Love-of-Money, and
Evils with which the
in the first Enclosure.

• TWENTIECH •
The Choir of Virtues.



OW when the Pilgrim is cleansed, whither does She send him ?' ❀ ❀ ❀

'In there unto SCIENTIFIC-RECOGNITION, and unto the other Virtues.' ❀ ❀ ❀

'And which are these?' ❀ ❀ ❀

Said he: 'Do you not see within the Gate a choir of Women, who seem to be attractive, neat, with simple, unadorned robes; see how sweet they look in their simple garb, and not overdressed, as the others were ?' ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

'I see,' said I. 'But what are their names ?' ❀ ❀

'The first is SCIENTIFIC-RECOGNITION; the others

are sisters of hers
eousness, ❀ Fair-
Poise, Freedom,
Gentleness.' ❀

'O you kindly
what great things

'Surely! But only on
stand what you see, and
which you have heard of

'But we most surely
with one voice. ❀ ❀

'Then shall you also be



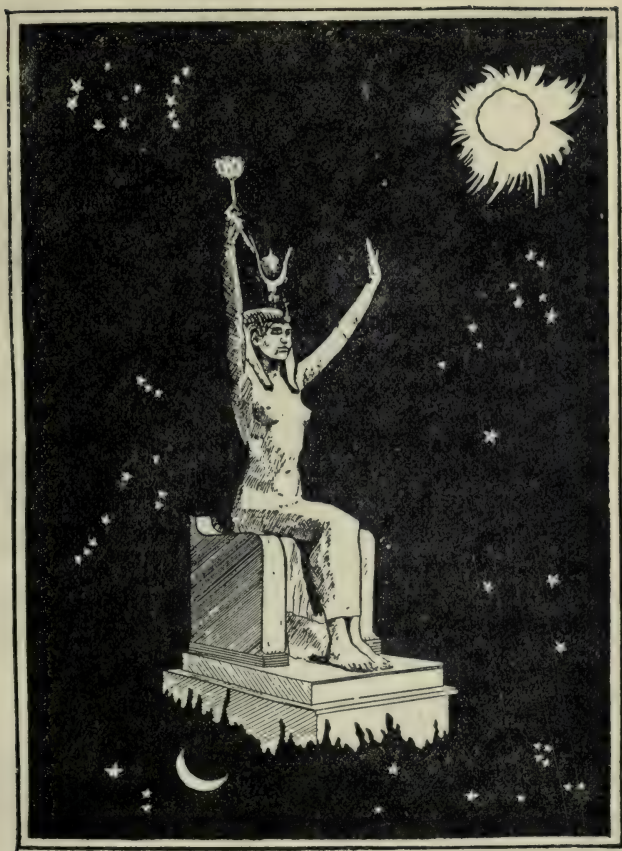
Fortitude, Right-
ness, ❀ Wisdom,
Temperance, and

Guide of ours,
may we hope for!

condition that you under-
take good heed to that
me.' ❀ ❀ ❀

do!' cried we all as if
❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

saved!' cried he. ❀ ❀



'Now, when they have received the Pilgrim, whither do they lead him?' To their mother HAPPINESS, said he.—'But who and where is she?' Following the Road up yon Mountain which forms the heart of the Enclosures, you come to the Temple-porch by which sits on a high throne a glorious Woman, decked nobly, but artlessly, and crowned with a splendid wreath of flowers. Well, she is HAPPINESS.



NOW, whenever any one reaches hither, what does She do? ♣ ♣ ♣

'Happiness, ♣ with all the other Virtues, crown him as Victor in the greatest struggles, — namely, against the most terrible

Beasts, who before, enslaved, tormented, and devoured him. ♣ All these now has he overcome and repelled from himself, holding himself well in hand, ♣ so that they, to whom he formerly slaved, now must serve him.' ♣

'I am anxious to know the identity of the wild Beasts you mentioned!' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣



IGNORANCE, said he, and **E**RROR Or don't you consider them wild beasts?

'And pretty savage, too!' agreed I.



Then Sorrow, ♣ Despair, ♣ Love-of-Money, ♣ Intemperance and all other Badness. ♣ All these he now rules, instead of, as before, being ruled by them.' ♣ ♣ ♣

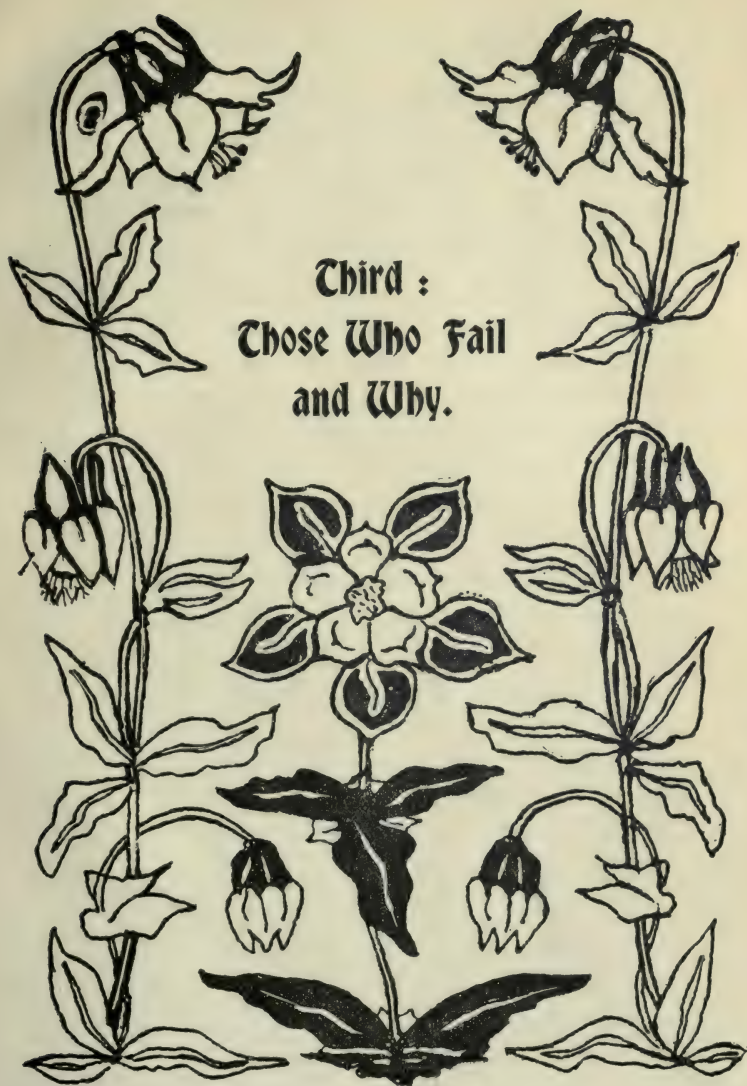
'O glorious deeds,' cried I, 'and splendid victory! ♣ But what is the virtue of the Victor's crown?' ♣

'It beatifies with He who with this becomes very happy of getting Happiness not on others,



Felicity unspeakable. Virtue is crowned, reposing his hopes and of retaining it but on himself.'

Third :
Those Who Fail
and Why.

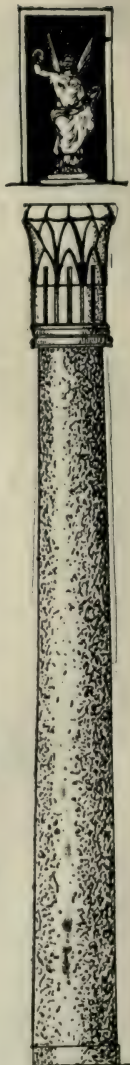


GLORIOUS the Victory you wot of! ♣ But after the the Pilgrim is crowned, what does he do, and whither does he proceed?

'The Virtues who had welcomed him lead him to that place whence he came out, and point out to him how badly fare they who there exist so wretchedly, as it were enduring ship-wreck of their lives, erring and wandering, as if dragged around by Enemies such as Incontinence, Arrogance, Love-of-Money, Fancies, and other such Evils. ♣ ♣

'By these Misfortunes they are unable to rescue themselves from this perpetual tossing by reaching the Mountain of Security.

'This they suffer only because they are not able to discover the road hither — for they have forgotten the Instructions they received from the Good Genius.' ♣ ♣ ♣





XXV.

Only Those who are in Heaven
Can Recognize Hell.



HEN said I: ♣ 'You seem to speak rightly. But I am not yet quite clear on this point: namely, Why to the Pilgrim the Virtues point out that Place from which he came originally.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

Said our Guide: ♣ None of these things could the Pilgrim accurately understand or realize, himself being in doubt because of the Ignorance and Error which he had imbibed, so that he considered Good That-which-was-not-good, and Evil That-which-was-not-Evil. ♣ Wherefore, like those who remained there, the Pilgrim eked out a miserable existence. ♣



'Now, however, since he has attained to Scientific-Recognition of what really is advantageous, he lives pleasantly, realizing how badly off those others are.' ♣ ♣ ♣



ALL, now that he contemplates all these things, what will he do, and whither will he wend his way?

‘Whithersoever he may fancy; for now is he as safe anywhere as if in a Rorykian Cave; fairly and safely will he dwell, whithersoever he may arrive. For just as the sick welcome the physician, so will all receive him with pleasure and gratitude.’ ♣ ♣

‘And he fears no more that he shall suffer something from those Women, who, you say, are really wild Beasts?’

‘No indeed! ♣ No more can he be troubled by Grief or Sorrow, by Incontinence or Love-of-Money, by Need or any other evil—for now he lords it over all those by whom he formerly was grieved. ♣ ♣

‘Just like a serpent-charmer, whose snakes, though they do to death all others but him, yet him they do not injure, because of an antidote against them which he possesses;—just like this immune snake-charmer, is the crowned Pilgrim no more grieved by any of them, being immune because of the antidote which he possesses.’ ♣





Few are
Chosen,

Twenty-Seventh



Hence Many are
Rejected.



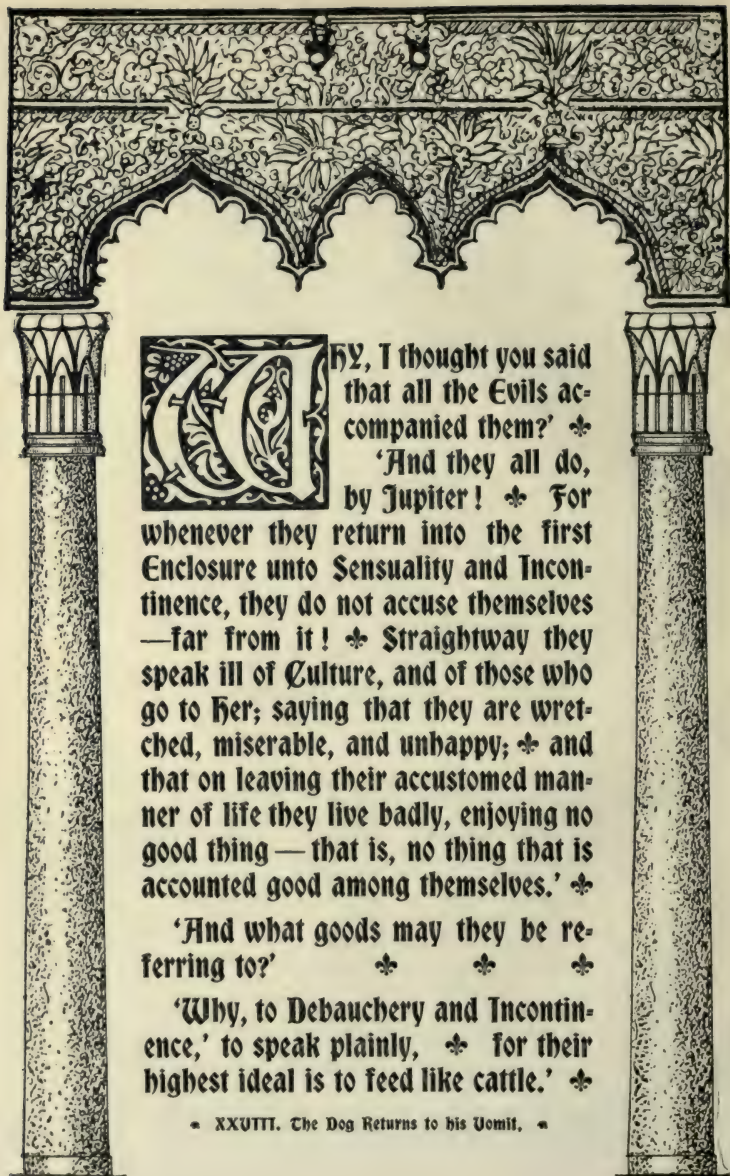
CO ME it seems that you have spoken well. ♣
But tell me further this: ♣ Who are they
who seem to be descending from the Moun-
tain? ♣ For while some of them are crowned
and are making gestures of joy, ♣ others are
uncrowned, grieved and distressed; they seem to be so weary
in head and limb as to be in real need of that their support
by certain Women !' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'The crowned are those who were saved by Culture, and
they are rejoicing at having reached Her. ♣ The uncrowned,
however, are those who were by Culture rejected, and are
returning to an existence miserable and wretched; or are such
as, while ascending to Endurance, became timorous and
turned back, wandering around without a path.' ♣ ♣

'And who are the Women supporting them?' ♣ ♣

'Griefs, Sorrows, Faint-heartedness, Obscure-Contempt,
and Ignorances.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣





WHY, I thought you said that all the Evils accompanied them? ♣
‘And they all do, by Jupiter! ♣ For whenever they return into the first Enclosure unto Sensuality and Incontinence, they do not accuse themselves—far from it! ♣ Straightway they speak ill of Culture, and of those who go to Her; saying that they are wretched, miserable, and unhappy; ♣ and that on leaving their accustomed manner of life they live badly, enjoying no good thing—that is, no thing that is accounted good among themselves.’ ♣

‘And what goods may they be referring to?’ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘Why, to Debauchery and Incontinence,’ to speak plainly, ♣ for their highest ideal is to feed like cattle.’ ♣



AND what about those other Women ♣ who descend thence cheerful in mien, ♣ and all wreathed in smiles?

‘They are **OPINIONS**; and whenever they have successfully conducted any Pilgrim to **Culture**, and introduced him to the **Virtues**, they return to lead up others, to whom they announce the beatification of those they had led up before.’ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘But why do not they themselves enter in among the **Virtues**, and stay?’

‘Because it is not fitting for mere **Opinions** to enter in unto **Scientific Recognition**; their utmost capacity is to introduce a Pilgrim unto **Culture**. All that they then can do is to return and bring up others, — just as ships, when unloaded, return to be loaded again.’ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣



TO ME it seems that you have interpreted these things very well; but there is one thing which you have not yet made plain to us — namely, What the Good Genius teaches those who are entering into Life.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'To take heart, and be courageous, says He. ♣ Wherefore, do ye also take heart, for I shall interpret all things, and omit nothing.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'Well spoken !' cried I. ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

Then the Old Man, again stretching forth his hand, said: 'Look at that Person who seems to be blind, standing on a stone globe, whose name, as I told you before, is LUCK.'

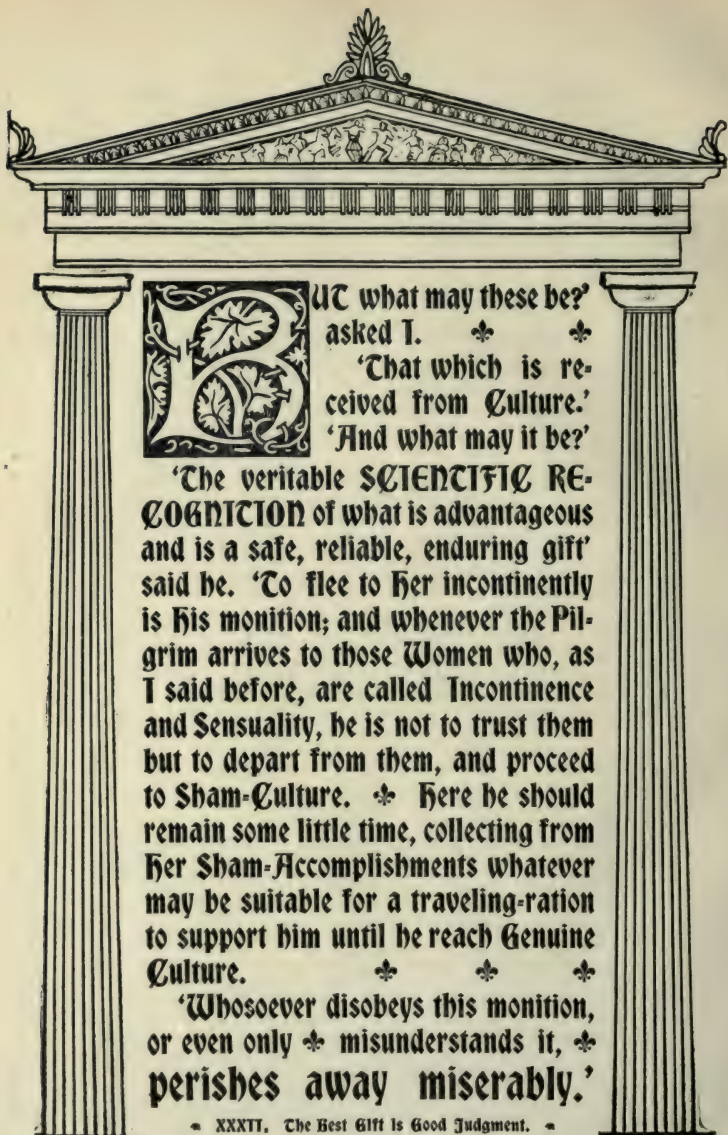
'Well, we see.' ♣ ♣ ♣



ALL, He admonishes the souls not to trust Her; nothing received from Her should be considered reliable or safe : nor consider them his own, inasmuch as nothing hinders Her from taking them back, and again giving them away to somebody else—why, that is a common occurrence. ❧ Wherefore, he admonishes, no man should let himself be moved by Her gifts — neither to joy on receiving them, nor to sorrow on losing them; neither to praise, nor to blame them. ❧ For nothing done by Her proceeds from Reflexion; only by chance, and just as things come, as I told you before. ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧

‘Wherefore the Good Genius admonishes men to take no notice of anything She does, and not to become like wicked bankers, who rejoice whenever they receive money from some man, and consider it their own; but, as soon as they receive notice of withdrawal, they become offended, and consider themselves grievously wronged, not remembering that they received the deposits on this very condition, that the depositor may withdraw it without difficulty. ❧ ❧ ❧

‘The Good Genius advises a similar attitude towards the gifts of the Goddess of Luck; and to remember that it is no more than Her nature to take back what She gave, and again soon to give manifold other gifts, then again to withdraw not only this that She gave, but also whatever a man may have possessed before. ❧ Wherefore, he admonishes, accept whatever She may give; and as soon as you have possession of it, with it immediately depart to the blessings reliable and enduring.’ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧



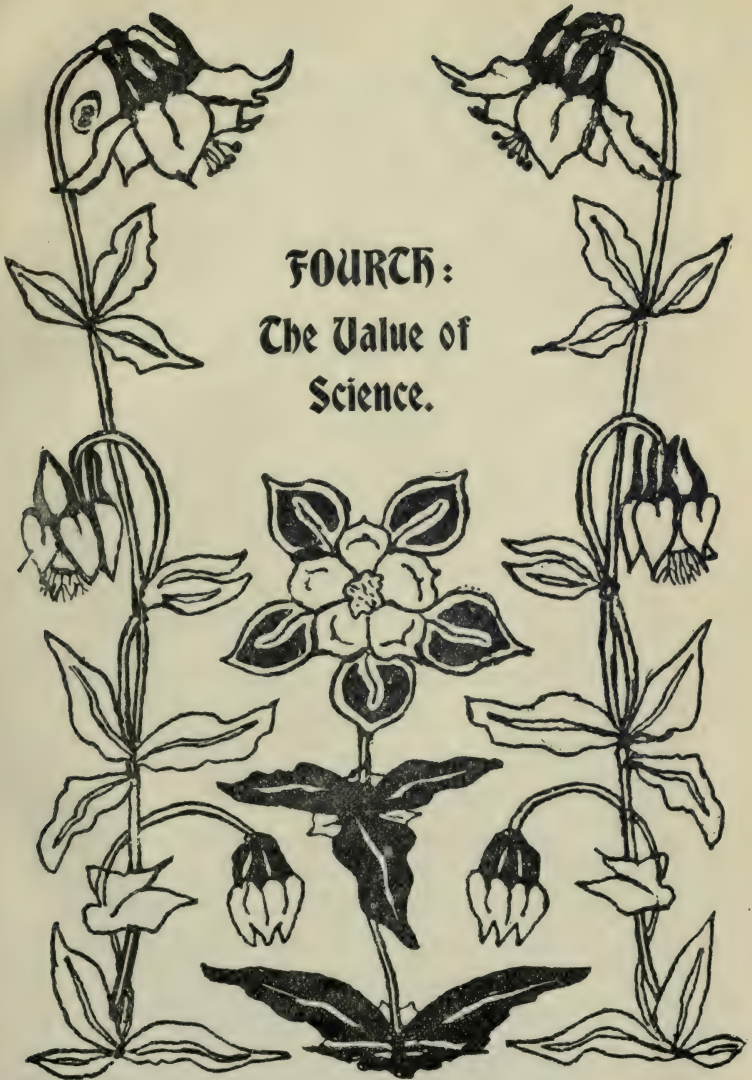
‘What what may these be?’
asked I. ✥ ✥

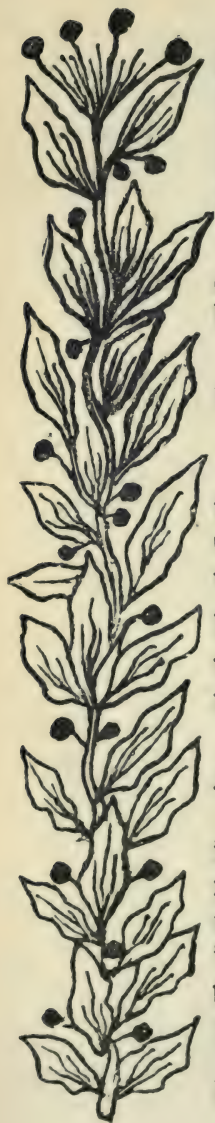
‘That which is re-
ceived from Culture.’
‘And what may it be?’

‘The veritable **SCIENTIFIC RE-
COGNITION** of what is advantageous
and is a safe, reliable, enduring gift’
said he. ‘To flee to Her incontinently
is His monition; and whenever the Pil-
grim arrives to those Women who, as
I said before, are called Incontinence
and Sensuality, he is not to trust them
but to depart from them, and proceed
to Sham-Culture. ✥ Here he should
remain some little time, collecting from
Her Sham-Accomplishments whatever
may be suitable for a traveling-ration
to support him until he reach Genuine
Culture. ✥ ✥ ✥

‘Whosoever disobeys this monition,
or even only ✥ misunderstands it, ✥
perishes away miserably.’

FOURTH:
The Value of
Science.





NOW, Strangers, this is the meaning of the Picture. ♣ Do not hesitate to ask any additional questions about It; ♣ I shall be pleased to answer.'

'Well, then I will ask you what sort of accomplishments the Good Genius advises the Pilgrim to take from Sham-CULTURE?' ♣

'Whatever a man may think might be of use to him.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'And what is your advice in the matter?'

'The knowledge of languages, first; and then, sufficient of other Sciences to act, in the words of Plato, as a check-rein from eccentricities—misunderstand me not: ♣ they are not necessary, but advantageous to proceed more efficiently — but, of course, they are not helpful MORALLY.' ♣ ♣

'So then you declare formally that these Accomplishments do not aid Moralization?'

'By no means; for although a man must improve without them, still they have their place. ♣ For although we may catch the meaning by means of an interpreter, yet might it not be useless to understand the words themselves, if we care at all for accuracy. Yet Nothing hinders our becoming better without those accomplishments.'



ELL, then, according to what you say, the scientists have no advantage over other men in becoming holier ?' ♣

'What advantage could they have, inasmuch as they are involved in the same delusion about the nature of Goods, just as the Unscientific, and are yet dominated by their vices? ♣ For nothing hinders a man from knowing languages, and being an expert in every scientific field, and still being intoxicated and incontinent, fond of money, unjust, traitorous, and even a fool.' ♣

'Yes indeed !—one can see many such !' ♣

'What advantage, then, could these, merely because of their scientific accomplishments, have in the matter of moralization ?' ♣





CERTAINLY not, according to what you say. But why then do they remain within the Second Enclosure, as if they still wished to approach unto Genuine-Culture? ♣ ♣

‘And of what use to them is that proximity? ♣ For how often do you see later Pilgrims arriving from the First Enclosure with its Incontinence and other evils, and before them entering in unto Genuine-Culture in the Third Enclosure, leaving those Scientists behind! ♣ Hence, what advantages have they? ♣ Are they not rather at the disadvantage of being less impressionable, and more incorrigible?’ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘How so?’ asked I. ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘Why, because what is known by those who are in the Second Enclosure is never realized. ♣ As long as they hold to the speculative side of Opinion, they cannot possibly take any practical steps towards Genuine-Culture. ♣ Do you not see that, just as much as the more practical Pilgrim, they have the opportunity of making use of the Opinions who lead out from the First Enclosure. ♣ But are not Opinions useless without a meeting with Repentance, and without the resulting conviction that the Culture which they do possess is a sham, and a trap? ♣ Being satisfied with their abode, they never progress to Salvation. ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘And you also, O Strangers, you must practice what I said until you have attained unto its significance. ♣ Often, indeed, will you have to study afresh my instructions, nor relinquish the sacred Quest, relegating all other matters to secondary rank. ♣ If not, all you hear will remain useless.’

FITCH :
What is
Good and Evil?





• Thirty-Six •
Good and Evil
Lie in the
Manner of one's Life.



INDEED we shall do so. ♣ But explain us this : ♣ how that which men receive from Luck — namely life, health, wealth honor, children, victory, and more such, are not goods; and again, how the absence thereof is not an evil ? ♣ For what you have said seems to us to lack common-sense and reliability.' ♣ ♣ ♣

'Very well, come on ! ♣ Give me your views about what I shall ask you.' ♣

'I shall most certainly do so,' said I. ♣

'Well, if a man lives badly, is life to him a good ?' ♣ ♣ ♣

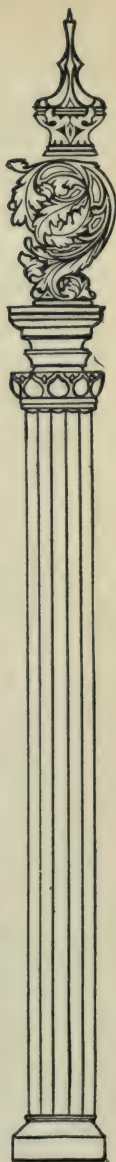
'It would seem not,' said I. ♣ 'Rather, an evil.' ♣ ♣ ♣

'How then could life be a good, if, to him, it is an evil ?' ♣ ♣ ♣

'Well, I should say it was an evil to those who live badly, and a good to those who live well.' ♣ ♣ ♣

'So then life might be both an evil and a good?' ♣ ♣ ♣

'So I said.' ♣ ♣ ♣



OME, do not express opinions so unlikely, for how could aught be at the same time good and evil? ♣ Did you ever hear of anything simultaneously useful and harmful, desired and scorned? ♣ ♣ ♣

‘That, really, is unlikely; but if living badly is an evil for the living man, why, for such a man is not life itself not an evil?’ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘Yes; but life and living badly are not identical;—or do you think so?’ ♣

Our Guide answered, ‘Neither do I. The evil lies in living badly, not in life itself. ♣ For were it an evil, it would be evil even to such as live righteously, in the degree that they are alive, if this was an absolute evil.’ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘I agree with you.’ ♣ ♣



AND, THEREFORE, life belongs to both those who live badly, and to those who live rightly, might it not then be possible that life is neither a Good nor an Evil; just as cutting and burning in themselves are neither harmful nor sanatory for the sick—it all depends on the time and manner the patient is cut or burned. ♣ Is it not thus also with life? ♣ ♣ ♣

‘Yes, indeed, so it is.’ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘Now consider the matter thus: ♣ What would you prefer, to live shamefully, or to die honorably, like a man?’ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘I had rather die honorably.’ ♣ ♣

‘So then even dying can be no evil, as it is often more desirable than living?’ ♣ ♣

‘So it is.’ ♣ ♣ ♣

‘Should we not also think likewise of health and sickness? ♣ For there are circumstances when health is unbearable.’ ♣ ♣

‘You speak the truth,’ said I. ♣ ♣





GOOD! ♣ Let us consider wealth, in the same manner. Apparently, as is often seen, there are persons who possess wealth who live badly and shamefully.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'By Jupiter, there are many such! ♣ So then wealth does not help them to a righteous life?' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'Evidently not, for they themselves are evil.
Culture, not wealth, gives virtue.

'Very probably so—at least, according to your argument,' grudgingly assented I. ♣

'Surely!' asseverated he. ♣ 'How could Wealth be an absolute good since it does not always make for the improvement of its possessors?' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'Clearly not.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'Acknowledge then that Wealth is not at all advisable for such as do not know how to use it!' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

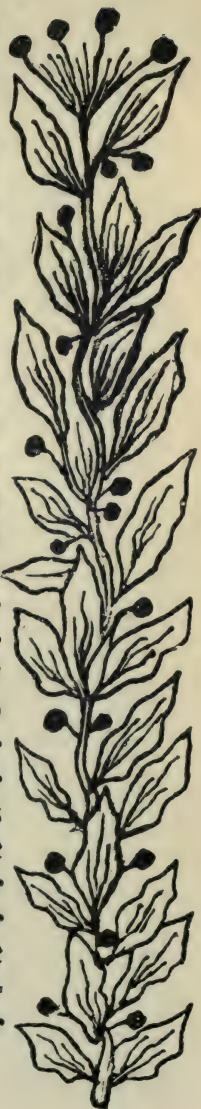
'I must say I think so!' ♣ ♣

'How then should that whose possession is often unbearable be considered an absolute good?' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣

'By no means!' ♣ ♣ ♣

'Will not then a man live well as far as he knows how to employ wealth well and understandingly—and if not, badly?' ♣ ♣

'What you say seems to be entirely true.'





• Fortieth • In itself no Earthly Object is Good or Bad. •



WELL, it seems to me that this is the cause of the restlessness and of the harm of men : ♣ they err in

honoring Things as Goods, or scorning THINGS as evils; to lay values on THINGS, and to suppose that through THINGS one can improve, or for the sake of THINGS commit any, even godless actions. ♣ This however is the result of ignorance of what is the real Good, they ignore that no real Goods result from Evil Means. Hence many are those who have amassed Wealth through evil and shameful deeds—such as treason, robbery, murder, eaves-dropping, theft, and other crimes.' ♣ ♣ ♣

'So it is.' ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣ ♣





THEN out of evil means can arise no good end, as is evident; and if out of evil deeds can arise wealth, then can Wealth never be an absolutely good end.' ♣ ♣ ♣

'An evident consequence!' ♣ ♣

'But, then, none Righteousness thro as little as one can Foolishness thro sides, both oppo-coexist in one and Wealth, ♣ Fame, such external goods ness. Consequently neither ♣ Goods they are no more plications of the



can attain unto any evil action; attain Injustice or good deeds. ♣ Besides cannot well the same thing. Victory and other do not exclude bad-these things are nor ♣ even ♣ evils than external ap-internal principle

**Wisdom alone is a Good, while
Foolishness is the only Evil.**

♣ 'It seems to me that you have proved your point.' ♣

• Forty-First and Last. •



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